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Select Poetry.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

The land of dreams is brighter
Than this dark land of ours,
Its cloudless skies are lighter
And fairer are its flowers,
And hearts that earth would sever,
In union close and sweet,
More fond and true than ever,
May there together meet.

The forms we most have cherished,
That in the cold grave sleep,
The beings that have perished
Rise from their slumber deep,
And joyfully they meet us,
With a pleasure beaming eye,
And the voice with which they greet us,
Is the voice of days gone by.

The beggar with his wallet,
Has a mine at his command,
And the slave upon his pallet,
Holds a scepter in his hand.
In sleep the old man loves to dwell,
He seems a boy to be,
The prisoner laugheth in his cell,
For he dreams that he is free.

From realms of cold reality,
How starts the unfettered mind,
Ranging as lawless through the sky
As blows the mountain wind,
Its home of clay forsaking,
It journeys wide and far,
Its boundless voyage taking
From distant star to star.

A Select Story.

THE JUDGE'S VISION.

The Judge was a hale man of three-score years, erect, white-haired, and yet handsome. Much thought and many judicial cares had lined the noble forehead with seams; but both age and care sat gracefully upon him.—Men respected him because he had been successful in winning both fame and wealth—women admired him because he pleased them. There was a rumor that as a young man he had been wild—and bonvivants winked as they declared that the old gentleman could toss off a beaker with the best of them.

The Judge gave splendid suppers now and then. His clothing was of the finest, and he fared sumptuously every day. His house was built of marble, its appointments were princely; a retinue of servants gave seeming dignity to his possessions. He had, when in court, a habit of settling his chin comfortably in the folds of his cravat, while work was in progress, so that sometimes when his eyes were cast down, he might have been thought dozing, but for the nervous pressure of his lips; indicating that mind and body were fully awake, and intent upon the matter in hand.

One day there was an unusual press of business. Several cases had been disposed of, and now there remained but an old man and young girl to commit. The one was an habitual drunkard, blear-eyed, haggard, unshaven, trembling, muttering, bearing every visible mark of degradation in face, frame and manner. The other—God help all such!—was the pitiable thing, forsaken by her sex, humbled and despised by man—a fallen woman.

When the latter was called up—she was very young—she started and shivered as one in an ague. She had none of that hardened brazen manner, so often assumed by people of her class. Her hollow eyes were scarcely lifted. Plenteous tears had nearly washed the false color from her cheeks sunken by disease; her small, thin hands, so tightly clenched, that they seemed chiseled out of pale stone—spoke of prayer—agonizing, yet still hopeless—faithless.

It chanced to be very still as she stood there. Why it was, the Judge knew not, but it seemed to him there fell an unearthly silence over the entire assembly, like that of a grave. He lifted his head from the position which it had settled. His strong, piercing gray eyes fell full upon the pitiful object before him. Downward drooped the pale face, from shame and weariness. The whole posture betrayed a wretched life, an abject fear, and it seemed at that moment as if some unearthly voice cried out in the midst of the startling quiet—

"Give her bread; she is starving."

It also appeared to the Judge as if the lawyer on his right—an angular, long-faced man, who had been examining witnesses all day, seemed unusually exhausted—that he made an effort to speak, as if it were beyond his power; and his honor continued to gaze, first at the girl, who was so wan and shadowy, then at the lawyer, and still he wandered at the strange still silence.

Suddenly the Judge started. What was that shadow behind the girl? What was that misty cloud, that seemed growing out of that shadow, at first white and faint, but gradually taking form and feature, until to his horror a face looked with shining eyes into his own a face that he knew had lain for twenty years in an unhallowed grave. A cold sweat broke out over his brow, and a tremor seizing his frame shook him as with an iron hand.

More and more distinct grew that ghostly figure in the awful silence, behind the drooping form of the sinful girl who dared not face the wild but austere countenance of the Judge.

"What—what can have brought *her* here?" he cried, in a husky whisper, his gaze still rivited upon the mysterious presence. "Who has called upon the sepulchre to yield up its sheeted dead—who?"

There was no answer; still that dreadful silence reigned. The Judge grew livid, his teeth chattered; he sank back in his chair; unable to move his eyes from that thin shade that with raised hand seemed ready to speak.

"Man," it said—and the tones who can describe? Who can catch the moan of the wailing wind among the pines? who shadow forth the sound of the breeze that sings the dirge of the dead in lonely grave-yards?—That voice was not of earth. "Man, behold *thy* work, and judge her if thou canst! Look in thine own heart, and then *dare* to condemn this poor child! Twenty years ago I was innocent as she was within a few short months. Though you look pure and saintly, you, *you* ruined me. Though you stand erect among men, exalted above your fellows, bowed down to, eulogize and followed, you, you destroyed this sacred temple—you made it a den of thieves—you planted deadly flowers in its walks. Ay, and you, and those who stand in high places like you, know your own corruption, yet you dare to pass judgment on the erring. Oh that I could brand you now, as God will brand you in the future! How dare you condemn this poor man and that weak woman, when you are guilty of the very vices that bring them here? In the name of all that is sacred, I ask you—how dare you—thrice perjured and accursed?"

The words fell on the heart of the Judge like drops of melted lead. The figure of the shade grew yet more erect and terrible, and the deep eyes burned like never-dying fires.

The Judge was conscious of but one feeling—remorse! It seemed to him that every ear had heard, that every heart was passing the verdict of guilty upon him, and that verdict, in awful voice, as the voice of many waters pouring into his ear, while the people shouted—

"Thou unjust Judge! Thou hypocrite!"

Still the covering figure of the poor street-walker, with its clasped hands and streaming eyes, wavered before him. Did she hear the accusation? Was her soul stung to madness because of the injustice, the hypocracy of man? It might be, for the tears came faster now, and the cheeks grew more ghastly. The Judge essayed twice, thrice to speak—but the words would not come, and his lips were ice-cold.

"In this poor, sinful creature," cried the shade, with that same indescribable tone, "behold your wretched child. In this old man—this miserable wreck, ruined by intemperance and the anguish of blighted hopes, behold my father—now broken-hearted—he whose humble door you entered to break faith, prove recreant to manhood, curse a fair name, and bring desolation to a loving household. From that roof you went—a more than murderer—from that roof I was carried in one short year to the village graveyard, and over the mound which covers me, the nettles are growing now. From that same roof went out a child, cursed from the birth—the victim of coldness, neglect and brutality. For that old man, once the honest, upright husband and father—disappointed, world-sick, disgraced, ruined, drank to drown his grief, and made his home a hell. Ay! turn white, recreant! Thou *honest, faithful*—incorruptible Judge. Let no flush of crimson stain the dignity that twenty years have built around your fame. Hold up your gray hairs for the crown of glory. Point the finger of scorn at this poor street-walker. Hustle her off to your jail, and then go home to your velvet couches, your marble halls, your tapestried carpets. Give her bread and water, while you, oh peerless Judge, sit at a princely table. Consign her to infamy, while Honor writes your name above that of common men. Leave her to the iron bedstead, while you repose upon silk and fine linen; and when she dies, throw her into the Potter's field, while the costly marble is being moulded into a pyramid on which your *virtues* shall be inscribed in letters of gold.—Oh, most peerless Judge!"

White and cold sat the Judge, feeling that God's hand was upon him. He strove to speak—in vain. His voice was bound as in a prison of iron. Gradually the figure lost its unearthly height; the gray midst floated round the miserable young creature drooping there; there was a murmur and humming, as of confused voices; the numbness left his limbs; the court seemed in motion; a sharp voice sounded near him, and with a start the Judge sat upright, though with eyes that seemed changed to stone at the poor young thing before him, who seemed that moment to be speaking.

"Oh, sir, it is the first time," she sobbed. "I—was hungry—starving—oh! that I might die—die here. Oh! I am so poor! so helpless! so motherless!"—her voice was drowned in grief, and she seemed falling to the ground.

"Sentenced to four months in the house of correction," said the lawyer on the right.

"Stop!" cried the Judge, with a thrilling emphasis; "I did not say it."

"We understand your honor," replied the the clerk, hesitating, "that—after the evidence—"

"Let the case lay over," cried the Judge, wiping his forehead, "God have mercy on us all!"

The court was astonished. The Judge left his seat, and entering an adjoining room! paced the floor; his face haggard, his soul in arms.

"God have mercy on *me!*" he exclaimed, ever and anon, "I—a guilty, unrepenting man, to condemn those whom I ruin! Yes, in these high places of the world's honor, dwells iniquity. How many of these lawyers are pure men? How many are careful of the honor and reputation of women? How many are there who do not drink to excess and but for their sealed houses, their silken curtains, gold and a reputation, would be in the same gutter from which that old man was dragged? And I—Heaven help me! am a vile, accursed thing, I am a whited sepulchre. Out of my black soul shall judgment fall upon my fellow men? Never again—never again! I have given my last verdict. I will rescue this poor child—this poor, humbled woman, who has never known a mother's love. Dream of vision, whatever it was—that strange revelation has changed the current of my life. I have no longer courage to stand before my Maker as I am—before men as I am not. God have mercy on us who make and administer laws! We are many of us rotten at the core, and we dare our Maker to his face."

The public wondered why the Judge resigned. The papers were full of regrets.—That gray-white look came over his face again as he read this and that comment upon his "unstained reputation," how "wise, skillfull, just and sagacious he had been! above all, how upright."

"Rotten at the core!" he muttered, clashing the paper down, "and God knew it all the time! God is never deceived."

People wondered, also, at the change in the old Judge. He was no longer convivial. He gave no more great suppers, was seen no more at public festivals—nor was his name paraded in capital letters on great occasions. There was a stranger in his house—a pale consumptive girl, who seldom went out, whose life had been a continual regret. But the old Judge was repenting before God. Hours of anguish did the review of his long life give him. His head was bowed—his step was slow—his words were few and penitent. Men said, "the old man is changed," with a sigh. Angels said, also—"the old man is changed!" but the words gave joy to their counsels.

One day there were two funerals. The Judge and the gray haired drunkard were gone to their long home. One monrner—whose tears were of deepest grief—followed in the long train, and is "only waiting" to follow father and grandsire.

With God, who alone judgeth in perfect righteousness, we leave them all.

Only a Raffle.

"Pshaw! harm—what a squeamish fellow you are, Stanton? Why it's nothing but a raffle, and merely designed to give a little zest to an agreeable party. Didn't you know there's not the least possible risk in it? I can tell you that they *act on the same principle in church fairs*, and the good church members buy tickets for pictures, and quilts, and piano-fortes, and all that sort of thing. If they can do it, I am sure we can, who don't pretend to any special piety.

Thus reasoned Harry Brooks, a young man of twenty, while endeavoring to persuade his friend, Miles Stanton, to take part in a raffle. Miles had been carefully educated, and had always looked with suspicion upon all games of chance as not only hazardous, but immoral and pernicious in their tendency; but the cunning and special argument of Brooks somewhat unsettled his convictions. "True enough," he said to himself, (and pity it is he had cause to say it,) "they do encourage such practices at fairs, and after all, it would be paying but a trifle for a good supper; only a shilling." And alas! he yielded—as Harry knew he would—and yet, there was a voice, and it sounded wondrously like the gentle voice of his angel mother, saying, "Go not in the way of the ungodly."

"What's to be raffled for?" asked Jonas Childs, who, with two other young men, had just joined them.

"Oh, a magnificent work-box; just the thing to give to a pretty sister," said Harry, who knew that Miles was very fond of his sister Alice, and that the two being poor, and orphans, rarely had gifts bestowed upon them.

"Come, it's nearly time, we shall have fun there, I tell you; Elliston always gets up prime raffles—any way we shall only be a shilling out of pocket; we might spend that for cigars, you know."

The four gay young men—two of them clerks in mercantile establishments, two of them bank clerks—wended their way to another part of the city, and soon stopped on the threshold of what might be called a fashionable restaurant, kept by a man of little principle, who seemed to understand how, by the most subtle advances, to gain a foothold in the hearts of the young men of the city.

Miles Stanton was, perhaps, the only youth in the little company who did not at first enter into the spirit of the entertainment. He thought of his mother, who had been in heaven but a year; he thought of his blue eyed sister, waiting for him in their humble home, and wondering why he came not. But the merry conversation of the convivial party, the clinking of the delicate glasses, the announcement that he was the fortunate winner of the splendid rosewood work-box, with its lid carved in flowers, its hinges of silver, its gold enameled compartments, and glowing lining, soon gave him new spirits, and when he was challenged to look "upon the wine," he drank and forgot.

And again the tempter assailed him. "It was no harm—a game of cards!—only a fashionable amusement to while away the time—and what was a quarter? So small a stake was hardly worth a thought."

"Come, come, Miles, you mustn't let them think you are a green hand. Sit down here, and I'll initiate you, besides you are one of the lucky ones; only think now, of that beautiful box, that cost fifteen dollars—yours for a shilling—it is just that you should stake something."

And he did stake something, though he knew it not, for there are fearful pleasures that cost men their souls! Oh, the peril, the peril of first yielding to sin!

That beautiful work-box! How the innocent eyes of Alice Stanton flashed with pleasure, and filled with tears over it! Little she knew—sweet confiding girl—that this first "stroke of fortune" had poisoned the fountain of a heart dear to her as life.

Yes; for now, alas! the blush of crimson wine, the sharp shuffle of the cards, the fearful rattle of the dice, the clink of the shining silver as it came rattling towards him in glittering heaps, or receded, to fill the purse of some fortunate gamester, had become as sweet music to him.

"To-morrow! to-morrow! I shall be ruined!"

Thrilling was that cry, awful beyond portrayal, the haggard look in that youthful face. The eyes show bloodshot! How corded the veins on the brow, seeming like knotted serpents! How the lips were blanched, the cheeks sunken, as he stood there, a young man of twenty-one years ruined irretrievably. Oh, the passionate cries that went up to God—but in them was no contrition. Convulsed in every motion, now he flung himself in agony on the floor, and now strode the room, his clenched hands raised above his head, his forehead beaded with great drops wrung forth by anguish.

"Miss," said the woman to whom the rooms belonged, "there's some trouble up stairs. I heard your brother groan, and he walks up and down like mad."

And Alice, alarm in her gentle face, pushes aside the costly rosewood box (alas! she little knows what it has cost,) and springs up the stairs. Her trembling fingers rap upon the door, and there is a smothered sound that bids her enter.

Poor brother! he is prostrate on the bed. His face is hidden, but the throes of guilt, of outraged honor, are past.

"Dear Miles, you are ill, you are in trouble!"

"Yes, I am ill"—why glare those eyes with ghastly light upon her? "Yes, I am ill, what will become of you Alice, what will you do when I am gone?"

"Miles, Miles, you frighten me!—dear Miles." She gazes at him, breathless, terror-stricken.

"O Alice! burn that box—never touch it again; for that I sold myself!"

She thinks he wanders. Some sudden fever is upon him; but vainly she presses the hot locks from the burning brow—vainly; for with a gasp, a cry for pardon, he is gone. One more crime has he added to his catalogue of sins—he has perished by his own hand.

Harry Brooks sat in the club room with two chosen friends—one of their number was missing.

"Well, boys, what has become of Stanton?" asked Harry, shrilly, as he whiffed his cigar.

"Oh, he'll be here with plenty of money, as usual," said another, "wonder where he gets it? He's lost enough lately."

"Where we get ours, perhaps," muttered another, in an undertone—then he said, "by-the-by, was it not you who had the honor of initiating Miles into this pleasant way of earning money without work?"

"He never would have known one card from another if it hadn't been for me," said Brooks complacently.

In came an officer. More than one cheek paled when the guilty party knew that he sought for Stanton, and that Miles was a defaulter.

An hour later, and the city rang with the pitiful news.

Little he thought, when that first step was taken, helped forward as it was by the conduct of church members—little he saw then, the possibility of the result that followed—himself a thief and a self-murderer, his broken-hearted sister weeping and moaning over his dishonored memory and early death.

Can I add to this sketch, founded in the main, upon facts recently developed in a distant city, one word of comment? Let me open my Bible, and in the spirit of the great apostle, exhort the followers of Christ to take heed "that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way.

The Dead Alive.

The Glasgow (Scotland) *Daily Mail* tells the following, which, though it smacks of the marvelous is still vouched for as true:

Somewhere about thirty years ago, at a place nearly twenty miles from London, a boy about 11 years of age was returning from school with his sister. They were amusing themselves on the road by running after and touching each other alternately in their youthful glee. They had arrived at a large playground or green, and he had "tigged" and touched his sister, and had given her a slap on the face, when she gave him a push with her hand, whereby he was overbalanced, and he fell into a large well behind, and, timid and amazed at his sudden disappearance, owing to her inadvertant act, off she ran.—For some days a strict search in all directions was instituted for the boy, but without avail. Advertisements in the newspapers were also resorted to without effect, and the girl, bewildered, doubting and still hoping that her brother might yet make his appearance, or be discovered in some way, and, on the other hand, afraid that he might have perished in the well, refrained from explaining to her relatives the truth. The consequence was, that as time wore on, she fell into a state of despondency, but her friends could never ascertain the cause.

In the course of some years she was married. Her family often kindly inquired, and even pressed her to say whether anything was weighing on her spirit, but she could give no explanation, and it may be added, as it will naturally be surmised, did not intend to do so till on her death-bed. In the meantime, her brother, after having fallen, as we have described, into the well, and sunk in the water, rose again to the surface; and laying hold of some projecting bricks or stones at the side of the well, called loudly for help.—After some time, a carrier who was passing, heard the cries of the boy, and going forward to the mouth of the well, succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous condition.—When he had recovered a little, the carrier asked the boy the name of his friends and where he resided, but he would not tell him, and said he had no friends, but wished and would be glad to go along with him.—Through persuasion and entreaty, the kind hearted carrier, thinking the boy an orphan, took him along with him in his cart or wagon to London, and there gave him employment to run his messages. He afterwards sent him to school, and thereafter to learn a trade, but he was a little wild in his disposition, and did not settle well to his employment.

In the course of time the news arrived of the discovery of the gold fields in Australia, and the carrier's son determined to proceed there, and as the boy expressed an anxious wish to accompany him, that wish was complied with, and he went out along with him. He was extremely prosperous, and wealth showered upon him. He acquired lands and engaged servants, and in short, fortune was lavish to him of her gifts. But in the midst of his prosperity he began to think of home and his early associations, and of how his beloved sister might think him dead, and as having been drowned in that deep well, and he determined on returning home to gladden them with his presence, relate to them his fortunes, and dissipate their fears concerning him. Having arrived in this country, he tried every means to ascertain where his friends lived, for they had removed from the home of his youth, and none in the neighborhood could tell him where they had gone.

After having made inquiry for a length of time without avail, it so chanced that on one occasion he went to England to see the Queen passing, and while witnessing the cortege, recognized in the features of a person present one whom he had known in his boyhood.—He went forward and inquired his name, which he told, and mutual recognition took place. Then followed questions concerning his family, when it turned out that the friend whom he addressed had been married to his own sister—to that sister who had long been the subject of his waking dreams, and who had in his early years been the means, however inadvertantly, of giving a direction to his course and to his subsequent fortunes. He was further informed that his sister was at the time residing in Stirling, and it need scarcely be said that he immediately posted on to Stirling, where he arrived about the the 13th or 14th of September last year.

The meeting which ensued between the long-parted sister and brother can only be left to the imagination. The surprise, the conflicting emotions caused by the re-appearance of a brother after such a long absence, under the circumstances related, caused an indisposition, from which we are glad to say she has now recovered.

The World.

The following was one of the late Major Noah's stories:

"Sir, bring me a good plain dinner," said a melancholy looking individual to a waiter at one of our principal hotels.

"Yes, sir."

The dinner was brought and devoured, and the eater called the landlord aside, and thus addressed him:

"Are you the laudlord?"

"Yes."

"You do a good business?"

"Yes," (in astonishment.)

"You make, probably, ten dollars a day, clear?"

"Yes."

"Then I am safe. I have been out of employment about seven months; but I engaged to work to-morrow. I had been without food twenty-four hours when I entered your establishment. I will pay you in a week."

"I cannot pay my bills with such promises," blustered the landlord; "and I do not keep a poor house. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security."

"I have nothing."

"I will take your coat."

"If I go into the street without that, I will get my death such weather as this."

"You should have thought of that before you came here."

"Are you serious? Well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you."

"I will take the coat."

The coat was left, and a week after was redeemed.

Seven years after that, a wealthy man entered the political arena and was presented to a caucus as an applicant for congressional nomination. The principal man of the caucus held his peace—he heard the history of the applicant, who was a member of the church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was the chairman. The vote was a tie, and he cast a negative, thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, and whom he met an hour afterwards, and to him he said:

"You don't remember me?"

"No."

"I once ate dinner at your hotel, and although I told you I was famishing, and pledged my word of honor to pay you in a week, you took my coat, and saw me go out into the inclement air, at the risk of my life, without it."

"Well, sir, what then?"

"Not much. You call yourself a Christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress."

Three years after the Christian hotel keeper became bankrupt. The poor dinnerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary in Albany. I know him well. The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful, and the mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

Maxims of Washington.

Use no reproachful language against any one—neither curses nor revilings.

Be not too hasty to believe lying reports to the disparagement of any one.

In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than to procure admiration.

Associate yourself only with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is the sign of a tractable and commendable spirit; and in cases of passion admit reason to govern.

Use not base and frivolous things against grown and learned men; nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed.

Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; nor of melancholy things, as death or wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse.

Break not a jest when none take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not loud, nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though there seems to be some cause.

Be not forward, but friendly and courteous—the first to salute; hear an answer—and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

Keep to the fashions of your equals, such as are civil and orderly, with respect to time and place.

Go not thither when you know not whether you shall be welcome or not.

Reprehend not the imperfection of others, for that belongs to parents, masters, and superiors.

Speak not in an unknown tongue in company, but in your own language, and that as those of quality do, and not as the vulgar.

Sublime matters treat seriously.

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too harshly, but orderly and distinctly.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 7, 1860. NO. 37.

Usefulness of Diamonds.

Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry—for rings and other articles of personal adornment, and that they are really of no essential value whatever in the practical arts. This is a mistaken notion; they are used for a great number of other purposes in the arts. Thus for cutting the glass of our windows into proper size, no other substance can equal it, and it is exclusively used for this purpose. A natural edge, or point, as it is called, is used for this work, and thousands of such are annually required in our glass factories. Diamond points are also employed for engraving on carnelians, amethysts and other brilliants, and for finer cutting on cameos and seals.

Being very hard, the diamond is also used in chronometers for the steps of pivots; and as it possesses high retractive with inferior dispersive power, and little longitudinal aberration, it has been successfully employed for the small deep lenses of single microscopes. The magnifying power of the diamond in proportion to that of plate glass, ground to a similar form, is as 8 to 3. For drawing minute lines on hard steel or glass, to make micrometers, there is no substitute for the diamond point.

The rough diamonds are called *bort*, and the points used for glass cutting are fragments of the borts. Great care and skill are necessary in selecting the cutting points, because the diamond that cuts the glass most successfully has the cutting edges of the crystal placed exactly at right angles to each other, and passing through a point or intersection made by the crossing of the edges. A polished diamond, however perfect may be its edges, when pressed upon the surface of the glass, splinters it with the slightest pressure; but with the natural diamond the most accurate lines are produced on glass, and their surfaces are so highly burnished that, if ruled close together, they decompose light and afford the most beautiful prismatic appearance—all the colors of the rainbow flash from them as from the silvery interior of a pearl oyster shell.

Diamonds are also employed for drill points to perforate rubies, and bore holes in draw plates for the wire, and also for drilling in hard steel. Some inquiries have been made of us recently in regard to using them for dressing millstones, as a substitute for steel picks. We apprehend that they are altogether too expensive to be used for this purpose at present; but if some of our inventors would make the discovery of manufacturing diamonds as cheaply as we make charcoal, which is of the same composition, we might be able to recommend them to our millers.—The coke obtained from the interior of gas retorts in many cases is found so hard that it will cut glass; but as its point endures but for a short period, it cannot be made available as a substitute for the natural diamond for such purposes.

Count Them.

Count what? Why, count the mercies which have been quietly falling in your path through every period of your history. Down they come every morning and every evening, as angel messengers from the Father of Lights, to tell you of your best friend in heaven. Have you lived these years, wasting mercies, treading them beneath your feet, and consuming them every day, and never yet realized from whence they came? If you have, heaven pity you.

You have murmured under afflictions, but who has heard you rejoice over blessings?—Do you ask what are these mercies? Ask the sun-beam, the rain-drop, the star, or the queen of night. What is life but mercy?—What is health, strength, friendship, social life, the Gospel of Christ, Divine worship? Had they the power of speech, each would say, "I am a mercy." Perhaps you have never regarded them as such. If not, you have been a dull student of nature or revelation.

What is the propriety of stopping to play with a thorn bush, when you may just as well pluck sweet flowers, and eat pleasant fruits?

Yet we have seen enough of men to know that they have a morbid appetite for thorns. If they have lost a friend they will murmur at the loss, if God has given them a score of new ones. And somehow everything assumes a value when it is gone, which man would not have acknowledged when he had it in his possession, unless, indeed, some one wished to purchase it.

Happy is he who looks at the bright side of life; of Providence, and of revelation; who avoids thorns, and thickets, and sloughs, until his Christian growth is such that if he cannot improve them, he may pass among them without injury. Count mercies before you complain of afflictions.

Live Not For Self Alone.

Live not for self alone, should be the language of every thinking, reflecting mind.—Let us go to the flowers, the streams, the trees, and the birds, and learn wisdom.

Do the little flowers that sparkle so beautifully through the dew and sunshine, live alone for themselves? No, no! Do they not cheer our lonely walks? do we not gaze on them, inhale their fragrance, and pass on better than we came, feeling that they have ministered to our perceptions of the beautiful? and, too, they give to the bees their honey, to the insects their food. And they help to clothe the earth in loveliness and beauty.

Does the wide speading tree under whose grateful shade we recline when the noon-day sun is oppressive, live for itself alone? We answer no; for it gives a happy home to many a tiny insect; there, too, the little bird finds a resting-place when his little wings are tired of soaring up so high, and a secure asylum wherein to build their tiny nests, and to rear their defenceless and unfledged broods. And, too, it gives support to many a tender vine. It also absorbs the poisonous vapors in the atmosphere, that would otherwise scatter disease and death broadcast over our land. And it helps to clothe the earth in majesty and beauty.

Does the mighty river or the laughing little brook that ripples so merrily along, live alone for themselves? Not so; for on the broad and mighty bosom of yon tranquil river are borne the fortunes, the hopes and the fears, of many. And who can tell to how many millions of the finny tribes it gives a happy home.

☞ Lately, a negro in the West Indies, who had been married to a lady of color by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman and desired him to take her back. He asked what was the matter with her.

"Why, massa, she no good. The book says she obey me. She no was my clothes. She no do what I want her to do."

"But the book says you were to take her for better or for worse."

"Yes, massa, but she all worse and no better. She am too much worse and no good."

☞ Creditors and poor relations never call at the right moment.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Notice, by John S. Isett.
☞ See card of Dr. J. M. Irvine.
☞ Alexandria Foundry, by R. C. McGill.
☞ Shipping Furs, by Womrath, of Phila.
☞ Lime! Lime!! Lime!!! by Thomas Moore.
☞ Lewis has received another lot of Dime Books.

Douglas, Foster and Victory!

Believing as we do, that a majority of the Democratic voters of the county, of the State, and of the Union, are *now* friendly to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, we this week place his name at our mast-head, feeling very confident that it will remain there until the contest is ended in November. He has already a majority of Delegates to the Charleston Convention without counting any from this State, and we would not be surprised if the vote of Pennsylvania should be thrown as a unit for him, so great has been the change of sentiment in his favor within a few weeks past. Douglas, Foster and Victory! Let the battle cry go forth, in a conciliatory but determined spirit, and a Jackson Democratic victory will again gladden the hearts of our people.

The Reading Convention.

We wish every Democrat in the county could have witnessed the proceedings of the truly Democratic Convention in Reading last week. We went there expecting to come away with a sad heart, but we came away *agreeably* disappointed. True, our choice for Governor of the gentlemen who were *candidates*, was defeated—but Henry D. Foster was our first choice until he positively declined last summer to be a candidate for the office. His nomination, therefore, and his acceptance, more than gratified us—and our cup of joy was filled to overflowing.

The mode of selecting the delegates to Charleston, which was agreed upon by the Convention with so much unanimity, was also a striking evidence that the true Democracy and the right spirit had control of the Convention. Indeed, no man ever witnessed so much good feeling—such a unanimity of sentiment—and the same determination in so large a body of able men to harmonize the party—and "*let the dead bury the dead.*"—The Convention has given the party throughout the State a stimulus that can not fail to produce the most happy results—results that will again place the Old Keystone in the front ranks of the progressive Democracy of the Union. All honor to the young Democracy, who so ably and honestly represented their party in the Convention at Reading last week.

With great pleasure we raise to our mast-head the name of our candidate, HENRY D. FOSTER. Old Huntingdon will give him not less than two hundred majority. To work Democrats, in the spirit of the Reading Convention.

The Crowd in Reading.

We never witnessed so large a crowd of the wisdom of the State, as was assembled in Reading last week. The Republican Convention at Harrisburg the week previous, was a large gathering, but compared with the one at Reading, it was but an ordinary county meeting. Several large hotels were filled to overflowing, and many private houses were thrown open for the accommodation of strangers. The Court House held three thousand persons, and when filled, the crowds at the hotels and in the streets appeared as large as when the Convention was not in session.—And what was most gratifying to us, the whole mass of people, strangers and citizens, appeared to be unanimously in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Prominent men from every part of the State, who, three months ago, were strenuous in their opposition to Douglas, declared in Reading that the "Little Giant" of the West, was now their first choice, and the only man named with whom the Democracy of the Union could go into the contest with a *certainty* of success. The action of the Convention speaks louder than words—of the delegation selected to go to Charleston, a large number are fast friends of Douglas—a victory we little expected. With Douglas and Foster as our candidates, the Opposition in Pennsylvania will be effectually wiped out.

☞ Hurrah for Douglas and Foster.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Thousands of Democrats in Council!

AN UNITED DEMOCRACY!

HENRY D. FOSTER,

Of Westmoreland,

Nominated for Gov'nor by Acclamation!

The Charleston Delegates SELECTED BY DISTRICTS!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

We copy the proceedings of the Convention from the Reading *Daily Times:*

Towards 11 o'clock of yesterday forenoon that part of Sixth street, north of Penn, which is in the neighborhood of the Court House, presented a pretty lively appearance. Crowds of delegates issued forth from the office of M. P. Boyer, Esq., the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, with tickets in hand, wended their way to the Court room, which was soon filled by a numerous assembly. Every place possible to be sat or stood upon, had its occupant. The reporters of the press were comfortable provided for by the committee in front of the Judges' bench, and in its rear, as the large table in front could not accommodate all with the necessary space. They were a more intelligent looking set of men than your reporter had ever the pleasure to meet with. At precisely 11 o'clock, A. M., Hon. Robt. Tyler took the chair, and called the meeting to order. A motion was then made to appoint Geo. Nelson Smith, (Senator Delegate of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield,) temporary chairman, which was amended by a motion to appoint two tellers to call the roll of Delegates, and the Hon. Wm. P. Schell (Senator Delegate of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon,) being likewise proposed for the office. The chair, on motion, then appointed Mr. Isaac Leech, of Philadelphia, (Representative Delegate,) and the Hon. John Cessna, (Representative Delegate of Bedford and Somerset) tellers; and the list of delegates, except of those districts which had sent double sets, was then called—it having been resolved to settle the contested seat afterwards—and the delegates voting *viva voce* for their respective favorite, elected Geo. Nelson Smith to the office. The vote stood Smith, 68; Schell, 58, which was announced by the chair, who appointed Hon. Wm. P. Schell and Mr. Isaac Leech, a committee to conduct the elected officer to the chair, which was done—and Mr. Smith thanked the Convention in a neat speech, in which he recommended union and harmony in the party, which he represented as the only party for the *whole country:* comparing it with the opposition, a mere sectional party who never conquered except by treachery.—He concluded with the following remarks:—"*We must be harmonious for we will have to fight all the combined political pirates of the land.*" He was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause which likewise greeted his conclusion.

Messrs. Nelson Weiser from Lehigh, Wm. A. Galbraith from Erie, and Thomas B. Searight from Fayette, were then nominated for the office of temporary Secretaries, and on motion elected by acclamation.

The rules of the House of Representatives were then adopted, and the roll of Delegates as corrected, called over again.

A motion was then made and carried, that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M., which was followed by another, in regard to the contested seats, viz: That this matter be settled in open Convention. A gentleman from Philadelphia said he was well informed of the merits of the Philadelphia cases, and thought they should be referred to a committee of nine, and thus amended the original motion; but after some explanation, withdrew the amendment, and the motion was carried.

Gen. Reilly's name as contestant of the seat of Senatorial Delegate of the first Philadelphia District, having by authority been withdrawn, there was only one Senatorial seat left to be decided upon, viz: that of the Erie and Crawford District, whereas Wilson Laird, of Erie, and D. V. Derrickson, of Crawford, were claimants. After hearing of the contestants, the Convention decided in favor of D. V. Derrickson.

The contested seats of Representative Delegates were then taken up. The first, that of the first Philadelphia District, was carried on quite fiercely by the contestants, Mr. Charles M. Leisenring, and a Dr. Jones, and a motion being made to admit Charles M. Leisenring; it was amended by "striking out the name of Leisenring and inserting that of Dr. Jones," which was further amended so as to read "not to admit either."—The vote being taken on the amendment this was lost, as likewise the amendment, and the ayes were in favor of Mr. Leisenring's admission. During Dr. Jones's argument there was a lively time, and the gavel sounded vehemently, and a man, an outsider, who attempted to make himself conspicuous by shoving in his oar, where it did not belong, had to be forcibly taken out.

It was then announced that one of the contestants of the seat for the 3d District of Philadelphia had withdrawn his claim, which announcement was welcomed by applause.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again, as previously resolved upon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the contested seat of the 5th Philadelphia District came to be considered. Saml. J. Randall and James J. Johnson being the contestants. A great deal of evidence was laid before the Convention, and lengthy argument made, and finally the ayes and nays being called, and a vote taken, which resulted 65 for Randall, and 55 for Johnson, as announced by the Chair, which decision was received with hisses and a great deal of noisy demonstrations.

On motion, the contested election case of the 7th District, Philadelphia, (between A. B. Walker and Albert Lawrence,) was together with the Clearfield contested case, then given to a committee of five.

A motion to adjourn for half an hour was then made and lost.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee of one of each Senatorial District, (33) to report permanent officers, which was amended by R. J. Haldeman, of Dauphin, to elect the President by *viva voce* ballot, and further amended by Hon. John Cessna, as follows, viz: That the Senatorial Delegates elect the committee and report them to the Chair.

An animated debate now ensued in which a venerable delegate of Venango, and Mr. Cessna, Mr. Montgomery, John Bache, of Somerset, and Wm. H. Welsh, from York, participated, concerning the propriety of giving the power into the hands of the few; and some pretty bitter truths, concerning the causes of the defeat of the Democratic party, were told, while others requested to have the old landmarks and usages of the party retained. Allusion was made to the old portion of the Democrats being welded together, and that the party would suffer thereby, that any suspicion as slight as it ever might be, would be a disadvantage to be encountered next fall. Mr. Cessna declared that he had, through an old friend of Mr. Cessna's, this afternoon voted for Mr. Johnson, because he believed that that gentleman held the certificate, and that he willingly submitted to the majority, &c.

Some allusion having been made of a rumor that former Conventions had been packed and of a power on and behind the throne, the Hon. Wm. H. Welsh rose and addressed the chair in a forcible speech, in which he stated that he also belonged to the young Democracy, but would stand by the old landmarks; that his name having been mentioned in connection with the office of chairman, he would state, that he wore no man's collar and cared nothing for any arrangements, nor knew he of any made by people in Philadelphia or elsewhere, to control the action of the Convention, as had been mentioned, and that he would just as willingly stand by the decision of the Convention as of a committee, and as he was persuaded, justice would be done either way.

Mr. Haldeman then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cessna's amendment fell thereby to the ground.

A new motion to vote for the President *viva voce*, and that one of each Senatorial district be appointed to report a committee for the purpose of reporting the other officers, was then made, and Judge Cunningham of Beaver, and Hon. H. Welsh of York, being nominated for President, a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Cunningham 44, Welsh 73, and Mr. Welsh was declared duly elected. The meeting then adjourned for 10 minutes, when a list of one of each Senatorial district was reported to the chair, who announced the names.

After a motion to adjourn to 8 o'clock, P. M., the meeting adjourned.

The session was a pretty noisy one, and particularly when Hon. John Cessna mentioned that the Keystone Club, and others, had expressed their dissatisfaction at the result of the vote against Mr. Johnson, and hisses and applauses were frequent.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order precisely at 8 o'clock, by the temporary chairman, who invited the permanent officers elect to take their seats. Hon. Wm. H. Welsh in complying with the invitation was greeted by the warm acclamations of the multitude, and responded in a truly eloquent speech,—returning thanks to his friends who had so bravely carried him on their arms into the position he now occupied. He assured the Convention at large that he would not be swayed by private feelings, but be governed by impartiality and fairness, and would justly discharge the duties of his office. Speaking of the Democratic party as the only one in which all white men are equal, whether native born or foreign, without difference of religious belief, and recommending that the dead bury the dead, urged the Convention to stand in defense of that party, in whose hands are the destinies of the country. After speaking for some time he took the chair, amidst deafening cheers.

A motion was then made and carried, to appoint a committee of 9 to express the sentiments of the meeting.

The chairman of the committee of 33 appointed to report the other permanent officers of the Convention, then reported a number of Vice Presidents, which report was adopted. The chairman of the committee on contested elections then reported in favor of Robert G. Wallace for the Clearfield District, and in favor of A. B. Lawrence for the 7th District of Philadelphia.

A motion to appoint a committee of one of each Congressional district was made and amended, an amendment to the amendment made, and after some debate another motion to postpone was made, and again withdrawn, and then a debate opened in which the speakers eloquently enlarged upon their views.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, having obtained the floor, kept the Convention charmed by his eloquence, in support of electing 4 Delegates, and two electors at large, and that the representatives of each District elect their own Delegates and electors, with power to fill vacancies.

Mr. Haldeman rose in support of the motion to allow the Convention to elect their own representatives at Charleston, and their own electors.

The question was then taken upon the amendment to the amendment which was as follows: The chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to select Delegates and electors and did not carry, whereupon the yeas and nays being called, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:—ayes 40, nays 41. The decision was received with a great deal of applause.

The amendment was now to be acted upon, which was as follows:—*That the* Convention now proceed to elect 4 Senatorial Delegates, and two Senatorial Electors, and that the Delegates residing in each District report 2 Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and one Elector. A motion to amend this amendment was made, and again withdrawn, and a division of the question called, was moved to be postponed, but not carried. The question on the second division was agreed to unanimously, and the question on the whole amended question was then likewise agreed to.

A motion was then made to nominate Senatorial delegates, which was carried, and the following gentlemen nominated, to wit:—W. H. Montgomery, John L. Dawson, Josiah Randall, Arnold Plumer, Gen. G. M. Keim, Henry B. Wright, Hon. James Neill, Richard Vaux, Wm. Bigler, Richard Broadhead, David R. Porter, Joseph B. Baker, Jacob S. Yost, John Robins, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, H. D. Foster, and Thos. Cunningham. On motion the nomination then closed.

The following names were withdrawn, to wit: Jacob S. Yost, Wm. Miller and Thos. Cunningham, and the Convention then went to a ballot, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 133; necessary to an Election 67.

Wm. Bigler received	80 votes.
J. L. Dawson,	69 "
W. H. Montgomery,	56 "
J. Randall,	39 "
A. Plumer,	45 "
G. M. Keim,	25 "
H. B. Wright,	47 "
J. Neill,	13 "
R. Broadhead,	18 "
D. R. Porter,	3 "
J. B. Baker,	53 "
H. D. Foster,	30 "
J. Robins, Jr.,	12 "
R. Vaux,	43 "

The chair decided Hon. Wm. Bigler and J. L. Dawson, elected, as Senatorial Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

A second ballot was taken, whereupon the names of J. Randall, J. Neill, R. Broadhead, D. R. Porter, H. D. Foster, J. Robins, Jr., were withdrawn, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	130
Necessary to a choice,	66
W. H. Montgomery, received,	63
Arnold Plumer, "	40
G. M. Keim, "	10
H. B. Wright, "	38
R. Vaux, "	52
J. B. Baker. "	57

No person receiving a sufficient number of votes there was no election.

A motion was made to elect Wm. H. Montgomery by acclamation, which was not agreed to, as likewise a motion to postpone further balloting. A motion for a third ballot was made and carried.

Gen. Keim's name was withdrawn by Mr. Esser, when the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	133
Necessary to a choice,	67
Wm. H. Montgomery received	78
Jas. B. Baker, "	77
Arnold Plumer, "	37
Richard Vaux, "	52
H. B. Wright, "	22

Wm. H. Montgomery and Jos. B. Baker were elected.

The Chair then announced the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Messrs. J. Cessna, C. L. Waid, Geo. W. Baker, Wm. Montgomery, Arnold Plumer, A. S. Bear, H. Worth, Geo. W. Stein, and Jeremiah Hagenman.

On motion, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The Convention met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President at 9, A. M., who requested some of the Vice Presidents to take seats at his side.

The nomination for the Senatorial electors was then declared open, and the following gentlemen nominated, viz:

R. Vaux, H. B. Wright, James F. Johnston, Geo. M. Keim, Gen. Ward, G. W. Dyer, Wm. Killinger, Judge Campbell, Andrew Burk, Geo. W. Woodward, and H. D. Foster.

After which the names of Messrs, Ward, Wright, Johnston, Campbell, Burk and Foster, being withdrawn, the Convention went to a ballot which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 131; necessary, to a choice, 66.

Richard Vaux,	89
G. W. Keim,	102
George W. Woodward,	48
William Killinger,	12
G. W. Dyer,	1
H. D. Foster,	4
Mr. Yard,	6

Messrs. Vaux and Keim were then declared duly elected.

The Convention then went into the nomination for Governor, and the following candidates were proposed, viz:

Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, George Sanderson, of Lancaster, Hon. J. L. Dawson of Fayette, Hon. J. Fry of Montgomery, Hon. Nimrod Strickland of Chester, Jeremiah Shindel of Lehigh, William Hopkins of Washington, H. B. Wright of Luzerne, A. L. Wilson, John Cresswell of Blair, and Hon. H. D. Foster of Westmoreland.

The nomination then closed and the names of Messrs. Foster, Wilson and Dawson, being withdrawn, the roll was called and the delegates voted *viva voce*, as follows:

Whole number of votes polled, 133; necessary to a choice, 67.

Witte,	49
Sanderson,	11
Fry,	30
Strickland,	6
Hopkins,	13
Wright,	12
Cresswell,	4
Shindel,	4
Foster,	4

No one having received the necessary number of votes, a second ballot was had, after the names of Messrs. Shingle and Cresswell were withdrawn, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes polled,	133
Necessary to a choice,	67
Witte,	56
Sanderson,	11
Fry,	35
Strickland,	5
Hopkins,	10
Wright,	5
Foster,	11

Resulted in no choice. It will be seen by the two ballots that, though Hon. H. D. Foster's name had been withdrawn, his friends voted nevertheless, for him—increasing his vote by 7 on the second ballot.

The third ballot resulted bad; when it was suggested that a good Democrat had no right to withdraw his name, and that the Hon. H. D. Foster was the only man who could triumphantly lead the party in the coming contest, and the vote had been partly taken when several of the delegates changed their votes, Esser, of Berks, declaring that the delegates from that county were instructed to vote for Foster, and Schall of the same county, voting likewise for him, and before the vote was announced, an uproar arose in the Convention, and the greater part of the delegates all speaking at once, desired to be heard and change their votes for Foster.

A motion was then made to nominate Hon. H. D. Foster by acclamation, which carried, and a scene such as no pen can describe, ensued. Hurrahs, clapping of hands, jumping and screaming all at once, the whole house seemed to have gone mad for joy—neither the speaker nor his gavel could be heard. Mr. Cessna succeeded finally to be heard, and desired that the roll be called, so that every delegate's name should appear on the record for Foster, and his motion carried.

The roll was called amid the confusion, and every delegate voted for Foster.

The chair then appointed a committee of five, to wit:

Messrs. Sansom, Leech, Detrich, Calhoun, and North, to inform the nominee of his nomination.

Several of his friends telegraphed for him, with the expectation that he would arrive in town before the Convention adjourned.

A motion was then made that all the candidates present, and Wm. Bigler address the meeting.

The Chair then introduced Hon. John L. Dawson, who endorsed the nomination, and spoke for some time, when the Keystone Club, headed by their band, entered, amid the thunder of fire arms. When Mr. Dawson concluded, the Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and deafening cheers filled the house.

Lewis C. Cassidy then followed, and said he was called upon to endorse the nominee, but it needed not his endorsement, when a spontaneous outburst, of the feelings of the people had endorsed him. He said that the way Henry D. Foster had been nominated, showed that sometimes all practical manœuvreing and shaping was in vain. His address was very favorably received, and drew much applause.

The Band then struck up "Hail Columbia," after which Daniel Dougherty was introduced, who made a good speech, congratulating the party, that by the nomination of Henry D. Foster, all old difficulties between the Anti-Lecompton and Lecompton Democrats, would be set aside.

Wm. H. Montgomery being loudly called for, responded to the call. He said he was delivering the funeral oration for old Lecompton, which he had buried 1000 feet deep, and that afterwards there would be a tea party, and something of a love-feast, where Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats would sink into each others arms and finally be restored to the party.

"Auld Lang Syne" was then very appropriately performed by the Band.

Hon. Wm. Bigler being called for appeared, and thanked the Convention for his nomination to Charleston, which he followed up by a warm endorsement of the nominee.

Hon. Richard Vaux next took the speakers stand, being loudly called for, and acquitted himself in his usual happy manner, and was followed by the Hon. Geo. Sanderson.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the Delegates from each Congressional District reported their Representative Delegate to the Charleston Convention, and their Representative Elector, as follows:

1st. District—L. C. Cassidy and Gen. Wm. Riley, Delegates, and F. Servos, Elector.

2d dis.—Josiah Randall, and Chambers McCambles, delegates, and Wm. C. Patterson, elector.

3d dis.—Hugh Clark and John Robbins, delegates, and Joseph Crocket, Jr., elector.

4th dis.—Henry M. Philips and N. B. Brown, delegates, and John B. Brown elector,

5th dis.—Owen Louis and John Roberts, delegates, and G. W. Jacoby, elector.

6th dis.—E. C. Evans and Geo. McHenry, delegates, and Charles Kelly elector.

7th dis.—Thos. B. Wilson and Frank Vanzandt, delegates, and Oliver P. James elector.

8th dis.—Heister Clymer and Fed'k Lauer, delegates, and David Schall elector.

9th dis.—Hugh M. North and Hiram B. Swarr, delegates, and Joel B. Lightner elector.

10th dis.—E. D. Gloninger and R. D. Haldeman, delegates, and S. S. Barber elector.

11th dis.—F. W. Hughes and Chas. Hottenstein, delegates, and T. H. Walker elector.

12th dis.—H. B. Wright and W. J. Woodward, delegates, and S. F. Winchester elector.

13th dis.—R. Broadhead and Asa Packer, delegates, and Joseph Lauber elector.

14th dis.—E. L. Ward and H. A. Guernsey, delegates, and Isaac Reckhow elector.

15th dis.—H. H. Dent and John Ross, delegates, and G. D. Lacknow elector.

16th dis.—A. J. Glossbrenner and J. Reifsnyder, delegates, and J. A. Ahl elector.

17th dis.—J. D. Cessna and Joseph Neill, delegates, and J. B. Daud elector.

18th dis.—A. H. Coffert and J. Nelson Smith, delegates, and J. R. Crawford elector.

19th dis.—H. W. Weir and Israel Painter, delegates, and H. N. Lee elector.

20th dis.—James Lindsay and J. J. Shutterby, delegates, and J. B. Howell elector.

21st dis.—R. Patterson and John C. Dunn, delegates, and N. P. Fetterman elector.

22d dis.—J. A. Gibson and B. L. Mitchel, delegates, and Samuel Marshall elector.

23d dis.—Thos. Cunningham and S. P. Johnston, delegates, and Wm. Koch elector.

24th dis.—Arnold Plumer and K. L. Blood, delegates, and B. D. Hamlin elector.

25th dis.—W. A. Galbrieth and Joseph Derrickson, delegates, and T. Church elector.

On motion of Mr. North, the President of this Convention was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, which he accepted, reserving the right to decline acting, if after consulting with Gen. Foster and other prominent Democrats, he thinks it will advance the interests of the party.

On motion of Mr. North, resolved that each Senatorial Delegation, present two names of persons to this Convention to act on the State Central Committee.

Mr. Cessna offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. North, and unanimously carried:—Resolved, that the President appoint two nersons from each Senatorial District, and as many others in Philapelphia and Allegheny counties as he thinks are required to advise the interests of the party, to act with him on the State Central Committee.

On motion, it was resolved, that the President appoint a Corresponding Secretary in every county of the State; to correspond with the State Central Committee on all matters relating to the coming contest.

The President requested the P. O. address of all the Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and all the Electors, which was furnished by the Delegates present.

Mr. R. L. Johnston, of Cambria, was loudly called for, as being the gentleman who was instrumental in putting Gen. Henry D. Foster in nomination, and three cheers were given him; to which he responded in a very pleasing manner, saying he had been on the stump for thirty-five years—(he having a wooden leg,) keeping the Convention constantly laughing, shouting and cheering.—When he concluded, three cheers were again given for him.

On motion, Mr. Shell, Calhoun and Phelps, were appointed a committee to wait upon Hon. Wm. H. Witte, and ask him to address the Convention. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes returned with Mr. Witte, when he was loudly cheered, and took the stand and addressed the Convention, acquiescing heartily in the nomination, and hoped they would work as hard as if he had been the nominee himself.

The Committees on Resolutions now made their appearance, and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted amid much cheering and shouting:

Resolved, That, as the representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, we do hereby reiterate and reaffirm our adherence to, and confidence in the fundamental principles of the party, as proclaimed and declared by the National Democratic Convention of 1852, at Baltimore, and that of 1856, at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we deprecate the continued agitation of the slavery question in Congress, and among the people of the different sections of the Union, believing, as we do, that it tends to weaken the bonds of our common Union, to excite animosities, and create heart-burnings between the members of the same great family, and can accomplish no possible good.

Resolved, That we continue firm in the opinion that Congress has no right or power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States; nor has it the right nor the power, nor would it be expedient for Congress to establish slavery in any Territory nor to exclude it therefrom.

Resolved, That the question of the right of the citizen to hold his slaves in the Territories of the United States is a judicial and not a legislative question, and its decision is committed exclusively to the courts by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That whilst it belongs to Congress to legislate and to enact laws upon all such subjects as are placed within its jurisdiction by the Constitution, and to the President to execute all the laws and decrees of the different departments of the Government, it belongs to the Judiciary to interpret all such laws, and to determine all controversies in law and equity, arising under the constitution and laws, and upon all such questions their decision shall be final and conclusive. When once made, such decisions should receive a cheerful and hearty obedience from every citizen, without regard to his own individual views upon the subject. Any other course of action would lead to anarchy and confusion. The remedy for any error of the court, should such occur, is the peaceful one provided by the Constitution and laws, and not by an appeal to the "Higher law" of individual opinions.

Resolved, That the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South, as proclaimed by the champion of the Republican party, is fraught with danger to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is above and beyond all price, and that it is the duty of every true patriot to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of this Union from the rest," and for this reason we deprecate the attempt to form sectional parties, and will resist every effort of any such party to obtain the control of this Government, formed as it was for the common good of the whole country.

Resolved, That in our country "all sovereignty rests with the people, who hold the power and conduct the Government through their representatives," and that "the principles upon which the Government rests, and upon which alone they can continue to exist, is the union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their internal and domestic concerns, and bound together as one people by a General Government."

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral, or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangering their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That the provision of the constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bearing the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact Union; and that the acts of State Legislature to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That we regard the domestic and foreign policy of President Buchanan as eminently patriotic, pure, conservative and just; and look upon the success which has crowned his labors as the best and proudest vindication of the propriety and wisdom of his Administration.

Resolved, That we concur in the views and recommendations on matters of State policy and interest as expressed by Governor Packer in his last annual message, and especially do we approve of his exercise of the veto power against improper legislation, and of his prompt and patriotic action in delivering up to the authorities of Virginia the fugitives from justice who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrages of insurrection, treason, and murder.

Resolved, That the convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection of iron, coal, wool, and the other great staples of the country, based upon the necessities of a reasonable revenue system of the General Government; and approving of the views of President Buchanan upon the subject of specific duties, we earnestly desire our Representatives in Congress to procure such modifications of the existing laws as the unwise legislation of the Republican party in 1857 renders absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, wholly unsought on his part, and in view of the many other auspices and cheering circumstances under which it was made, as well as of his own unsullied character, eminent ability and unselfish patriotism, must win for him the sincere and hearty support of every true Democrat in Pennsylvania; and we, individually and collectively, pledge the best efforts of every delegate of this Convention in behalf of the nomination we have made; and also of the nominee of the Democratic National Convention soon to held at Charleston.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Convention returned thanks for the impartial and faithful performance of their respective duties, but especially to the President; when three cheers were given for him.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to take charge of all the papers for publication.

The President, Mr. Welsh, returned his thanks to the Convention for the constant courtesy shown him during its sitting, and hoped they would buckle on the armor and go into the fight with ardor, until the enemy was conquered.

On motion, amid much and loud cheering, the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

LOCALS IN BRIEF.—For want of space, we are compelled to omit several local items of general interest——Master George Plumer, the boy orator, lectured on Temperance, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week. Those who heard it, speak very favorably of the young orator. He is raising means to educate a brother who had both his hands almost blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, whilst on military duty at Hollidaysburg, during the fall of '58.——A Daily Union Prayer Meeting has been introduced in this place. It was largely attended on Monday evening. We may have something more to say hereafter, when our columns are not so much crowded.——The portion of Hill street, between Bath and Montgomery, is being cleaned. A good move that, and we think it would be nothing out of the way, if some one would clear the mud away in front of our office. We venture to say it is almost knee deep.——March is favoring us with simon-pure spring weather. It was a little blustery on Saturday and Sunday, however, yesterday was warm and pleasant, and the sun shines brightly over the earth.——Mr. Whipple, teacher of the first male school gives an examination to-day, in his school room.——Mr. Mitchell, teacher of the second male school, gave an examination of his class, one day last week, and those who were present, speak of it as highly creditable, to both teacher and scholars.——Judge Lynch's communication is unavoidably crowded out this week. We will give place to it in our next. —— A child of Mr. Ab. Lamp's came near being drowned by falling in the river, on Monday last. Fortunately, however, it was rescued before life was quite extinct, but has been working in convulsions ever since, and but little hopes are entertained of its recovery.——No change in the markets since our last issue.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A certain son of the Emerald Isle, who resides over in Smithfield, having imbibed pretty freely of "kill-'em-quick" whiskey one day last week, went home in the evening and commenced abusing his wife in a disgraceful manner, and after satisfying himself with his brutal conduct, laid down on the floor to take a "snooze," when it struck his wife that she would have revenge, in some way or other. No sooner said than done. She procured a sheet, and carefully sewed her liege lord up in it, and then administered to him what he so meritoriously deserved—a sound thrashing, and made him promise to behave himself better in the future. We admire that woman's spunk, that's so. If others would go and do likewise, perhaps it would have a tendency to bring about a reformation that is so much needed in some of our traveling whiskey kegs.

MARCH.—March came in like a fairy queen. The morning dawned bright and cloudless, and the genial sun shone kindly on all the world. His gleaming shield lent warmth and pleasure to the air, and the streets were all a glow with the golden light. Galaxies of fair women came, like birds of brilliant plumage after a storm, from their hiding places, and in gay and rustling raiment, floated through the town, the cynosure of all eyes, admired and beloved. The pulse of nature throbbed with a quicker beat, while the face of the earth was glowing with a renovated life. In its departing hours, February resigned its sceptre with a genial grace; but we are not forgetting that boisterous old March is to be crowned as its successor; and, therefore, we are not disposed to write of the coming Spring in rapture, until fairy April, with laughing eyes and lithesome step, shall glide in her royal garb of green o'er heath and hill—when the first frail flowers—

"Upspringing from their mother earth
Make glad the presence of the living God."

CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Pennsylvania Canal will be opened for business about the 25th inst. The new weigh-lock at Harrisburg, and the new lock at Dauphin, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready at that time.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We received on Monday, by Express, from our friend Gregg Madson, Esq., of Iowa, two fine saddles of venison, for which he has our thanks.

ONLY A DIME.—The Dime Song Book—The Dime Speaker—The Dime Cook Book—The Dime Receipt Book—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Diaries for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITY, HENDERSON TP., March 5, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have no correspondent in this part of the county, I have concluded to send you a few of the local items that are turning up in our neighborhood, and if you don't think them worthy of an insertion in your excellent journal, you can insert them in the stove.

Since the division of the township, politics are nearly all the talk. Indeed, our township elections are of almost as much importance to us as the Presidential election.

Perhaps some of your readers may have forgotten the "Young Men's Temperance Association" at Unity. If they have, I can inform them that it is still in a flourishing condition, and at every meeting, we receive some new members. There are over two hundred belonging to it now. A resolution has been adopted by the Society, inviting absent members and others who are friendly to the cause of temperance, to send to it written communications, which will be read before the Society by the Secretary. Communications should be sent to D. A. Thompson, who is Secretary of the Society. The Society holds its meetings every two weeks at the Union school house. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg, delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture before the Society on the evening of the 25th ult.

Reverends Crownover, Holmes and Kidder, are holding a protracted meeting at the Unity Church.

The balmy air, and the cheerful song of the blue birds have awakened the farmers to the importance of arranging the preliminaries for spring crops. ALLEN.

BRADY TOWNSHIP AWAKE.

MR. EDITOR:—As we have never noticed anything in print, in regard to the educational affairs of Brady township, I beg leave to state through the columns of your paper, that, on Feb. 11th, a meeting was called by the teachers of this township, and opened by electing H. L. McCarthy, chairman, and M. L. Shaffner, Secretary. After being favored with some vocal music, the regular exercises were opened by S. Z. Sharp forming a reading class, illustrating his method of teaching that branch, followed by Mr. Criswell in Mental Arithmetic. Grammar and Written Arithmetic were next discussed. The subject of School Government was next introduced, which elicited quite a spirited discussion. A number of teachers from Mifflin co. were present, who participated in the exercises. On motion the President appointed Messrs. Sharp and Shaffner to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, for a permanent organization. Adjourned.

On Feb. 25th the Teachers met again at the same place. Pres. in the chair. An association was permanently organized by adopting a Constitution and By-Laws. The various branches were discussed as before, when another spirited discussion on school government ensued. Fourteen members signed their names to the constitution—ten of whom are teachers. The house was crowded with anxious listeners, and the most lively interest has been awakened among the citizens of the township.

A TEACHER.

—Ex-Governor Ford of Ohio, was, on Friday last, elected printer by the House of Representatives at Washington.

—Who now, after reading the proceedings of the Reading Convention, will doubt the existence of a strong Douglas Democracy in the Keystone State?

—The Kansas Legislature has passed the bill abolishing slavery over the Governor's veto.

—The Republican National Committee have changed the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention from June to the 16th May.

—Our readers will notice by the proceedings of the State Convention, that our Senatorial and Congressional Districts were ably represented in that body of intellect and influence. We point with pride to the names of the gentlemen and their works.

—The Ohio Republican State Convention in session on the 1st instant, resolved that Hon. Salmon P. Chase is the first choice of the party of that State, for the Presidency.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last, Senator Seward delivered a long speech—a bid for the Presidency. It is too strong Republican *for* the majority of the Opposition.

—Wm. B. Foster, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., died suddenly of apoplexy, on Sunday last, in Philadelphia.

THE BALLOTS FOR GOVERNOR.—The following shows how the delegates from this Congressional and Senatorial district voted:

First Ballot.

Jacob Cresswell of Huntingdon, Jesse R. Crawford of Blair, Robt. L. Johnson and G. Nelson Smith of Cambria, voted for John Cresswell of Blair.

Wm. P. Schell of Bedford, voted for Jacob Fry.

John Cessna of Bedford, voted for Wm. H. Witte.

Wm. J. Baer of Somerset, voted for Wm. Hopkins.

Second Ballot.

Cresswell and Cessna voted for Wm. H. Witte.

Baer and Schell voted for Jacob Fry.

Crawford voted for George Sanderson.

Johnson and Smith voted for Henry D. Foster.

Third Ballot.

Cresswell and Cessna voted for Wm. H. Witte.

Schell voted for Hendrick B. Wright.

Baer, Crawford, Johnson and Smith, voted for Henry D. Foster.

Fourth Ballot.

Every delegate in the Convention voted for Henry D. Foster.

The State Convention.

[From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.]

The Democratic State Convention at Reading was the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious ever held in this State. It is speaking within the pale of truth, when we declare that it was more than five times larger than that of the Republican Convention held here on the 22d ult.

The very best spirit animated this vast body of live Democrats throughout the entire proceedings, and the Convention dissolved in a blaze of Glory!

Let it henceforth be known that the Democracy of Pennsylvania is a *united and harmonious whole!*

Henceforth we will march on to certain victory! A *United* Democracy in Pennsylvania is a victory beyond the shadow even of a doubt.

We are a united party! We have a glorious standard bearer in the person of HENRY D. FOSTER! Let the Republicans tremble and the Democracy rejoice. We shall now carry the State as certain as the sun rises on the day appointed for holding the election.—Mark what we say.

This is but the beginning of the end. The happy era inaugurated at Reading on Thursday last, will be carried out at Charleston next month. Douglas, like Foster, will be nominated by acclamation; and who is there that will then pretend to doubt the success of the Democracy?

[From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

Probably there never has been a Convention which has done more positive good to its party. Never has a body produced, so unexpectedly, order out of chaos, and unanimity after discord. From the crisis, on Wednesday, when the slate of an overbearing faction was broken, until the adjournment of the Convention, the proceedings were calculated to subserve the interests of an harmonious Democracy and a consolidated Union.

There were those who desired that the proceedings of the Convention should be in strict accordance with a pre-arranged programme, but they were met at the onset and completely foiled. Upon one point they executed their whole strength; succeeded but found themselves exhausted. So that afterwards the Convention was left to its own impulses. These impulses were wisely directed, and every succeeding action of the Convention was calculated to subserve the interests of the whole party and the country. The nomination is excellent, combining all the requisites of ability, popularity, patriotism and honesty; the resolutions are catholic and unoffending; the delegation to Charleston will represent the Democracy of the State, and pursue an independent course, best calculated in their minds to subserve the interests of the whole Confederacy.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.]

The Democratic State Convention at Reading, after a two days' session, completed its labors yesterday. No previous political Convention, in the whole history of the Commonwealth, united in a larger degree eminent ability, large experience, and thorough and unselfish devotion to the pure principles of the Democratic faith which underlie and integrate the government of our great Confederacy; and its action, springing from a spirit of concession and an earnest desire for the cultivation of entire unity, has given merited gratification, and will inspire the masses of the Democracy of the State, with renewed confidence and zeal. The results of the Convention, notwithstanding some natural feelings of disappointment, on the part of the friends of different candidates, have been hailed with the most hearty enthusiasm, and will go forth to the people with the strongest possible assurance of the most free and cordial endorsement. The Convention was very largely composed of the active, working men of the party—men of long service and tried patriotism—and their wise, temperate and conciliatory action, reflects truthfully the sentiments of the steadfast Democracy of the Old Keystone Commonwealth, whose best and most united and zealous efforts will be given to its ratification.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The position has sought the man, and not the man the position. The Reading Convention has given us a glorious nominee for Governor. It has named, as the standard bearer of the Democratic hosts of the old Keystone State, a man who will lead them on to victory. On the fourth ballot, Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was nominated by acclamation, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1860. Every Democrat—every conservative man—who opposes the factious and sectional Opposition, which would destroy the peace and fraternal good feeling of the sisterhood of States, will rejoice at this nomination. The fact that it has been made, shows that hereafter the Democratic party in the State will act as a unit in the great National cause. His name is a talisman at which bickerings and strife among Democratic brethren will cease.

Mr. Foster has not sought this nomination; on the contrary, he has, although urged to enter the canvass, steadily asserted that he did not seek it, and did not wish his friends to regard him as a candidate. But the Democracy of his native State, has called upon him to take the highest position in their gift, and what is still more honorable, to take the high position of leader in a campaign which promises to be one of the most exciting, as it certainly will be one of the most important which has ever occurred in the political history of this country. He will respond to the call with true Democratic manhood. In selecting him, the party "know in whom they have to believe." He has already "done the State some service, and they know it." In political, as well as social life, he has ever borne a most honorable name. As a politician, his course has ever been consistently clear, honorable and Democratic. As a man, he is possessed of a fine education, fine personal address, and a warm-hearted friendliness which attracts and binds the affections of all with whom he comes in contact. No man in the State possesses, in a more eminent degree, the elements of personal popularity, and there is no one in whose hands the people would more gladly trust their most important interests.

He is a lawyer of high standing and ability, thoroughly acquainted with the political affairs of the State and of the Nation—a ready and eloquent public speaker, and a true-hearted, honest, Democratic man.

"The Depths of True Sisterly Love."

A Woman Murders her Brother, and voluntarily surrenders Herself.

An extraordinary affair has occurred at Hanover, says the Lockport *Journal*. Last week a respectable tradeswoman with two children, went to the police office and stated that she had murdered her brother in her own house, and that she wished to be taken into custody. The police went to the house and found the dead body of her brother, whose name was Rasal, lying in one of the rooms with his throat cut. The woman said that the man, after losing from drunkenness several situations as clerk to advocates, had been reduced to the necessity of accepting the position of railway porter, but that she had kindly allowed him to live with her, gratis, on condition of his giving a solemn promise that he would abstain from drink for the future. This promise he had not kept, and the night before he had returned home so drunk that he had fallen asleep on the floor. Irritated at his shameful conduct, she cut his throat. The police thinking the woman insane, had her examined by medical men, but no indication of lunacy could be discovered. It turned out that she had committed the murder in the presence of her two children, aged ten and twelve, and that before giving herself into custody she had made her will.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, SAMUEL ALFRED RUTTER, Esq., of Path Valley, Franklin co., to Miss JANE MILLS, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 1st inst., by the same, DAVID ALEXANDER MCCLURE, Esq., of Tell township, Huntingdon co., to Miss FRANCIS AGNES HURD, of Waterford, Juniata co.

At Petersburg, on the 28th ult., by Joseph Johnson, Esq., Mr. HENRY RUHE to Miss MARY N. SMYTHE, both of Petersburg.

At Barree Forge, on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID EASTEP to Miss FRANCIS FRY, both of Barree Forge.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure.—This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or a week, nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world. Price: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24. You will find the address above.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities. McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

NOTICE.—

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company.

The Court of Huntingdon county, at January term 1860, directed to be paid to Creditors, one and a half per cent. on their claims, on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, March 7, 1860.–3t.*

☞ *Standard*, Hollidaysburg, *Democrat & Sentinel*, Ebensburg, and *Record*, Blairsville, insert the above advertisement three times and charge this office.

SHIPPING FURS!

The highest *Cash* prices paid for
MINK,
COON,
RED FOX,
GREY FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS, &c., &c.,
AT WOMRATHS'
415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1860–2m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. MCGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap. Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

DENTAL CARD.—DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (5th day,) to spend the week.

Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; add to this the fact that he has had fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and expense.

Dr. L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that they should lose no time in calling on a dentist qualified to remedy the evil.

To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a *Dentist*, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice.

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated:

This is to certify that JOHN LOCKE is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said Institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty.

In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. LOCKE as a safe, skillful and faithful practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management of their teeth.

W. R. HANDY, M. D.,
Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
C. H. HARRIS, M. D. D. D. S.,
Professor in Baltimore College, Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science, &c.

P. S.—Charges moderate.

Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1860.

CAUTION.—Take notice that the note given by me on the 31st day of January, 1860, in favor of Jacob Miller of Henderson township, for twenty-five dollars, will not be paid unless compelled by law, as I have not received value for the same. NICHOLAS SHANK.

Feb. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—

(*Estate of Nicholas Peigtal, deceased.*)

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of NICHOLAS PEIGHTAL, late of Oneida tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SARAH PEIGHTAL,
Feb. 29, 1860. *Administratrix.*

H. WARD,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
STRAW GOODS,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of *STRAW AND LACE GOODS.*

Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD,
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North Second St.
Feb. 29, 1860.–1m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of James Gardner, late of Franklin township, dec'd., gives notice that he will meet for that purpose, at the office of Scott & Brown, in said borough, on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL.

Feb. 22, 1860–4t.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing* of *Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side*, PHILAD'A.
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ *cts.* each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1,00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1,00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Fire 75 cts. to $1,50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.
Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

GOLD WATCHES!

The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches.

Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.*

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS,
HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER
LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.

CALL AND SEE,

AND

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.

Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $3,00, sent by mail, free of postage.

Dec. 14, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!

Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Jan. 4, 1860.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Isenberg & Connor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and accounts of the firm will remain in the hands of *Nicholas Isenburg* for collection.

NICHOLAS ISENBERG.
Alexandria, Feb. 18, 1860. FRANCIS CONNOR.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

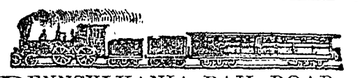
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10	6 56	6 23	Newton Hamilton,	12 23	10 11	1 57
5 19	7 03	6 30	Mt. Union,	12 16	10 04	1 50
5 35	7 17	6 44	Mill Creek,	12 02	9 50	1 35
5 49	7 30	6 56	Huntingdon,	11 52	9 40	1 20
6 06	7 43	7 10	Petersburg,	11 37	9 25	1 03
6 14	7 50	7 17	Barree,	11 30	9 17	12 53
6 21	7 55	7 25	Spruce Creek	11 25	9 11	12 45
6 38	8 09	7 41	Birmingham,	11 09	8 55	12 25
6 47	8 16	7 50	Tyrone,	11 02	8 48	12 15
6 58	8 24	8 00	Tipton,	10 54	8 40	12 05
7 03	8 28	8 05	Fostoria,	10 50	8 36	12 00
7 08	8 32	8 10	Bell's Mills,	10 48	8 33	11 55
7 25	8 45	8 25	Altoona,	10 35	8 04	11 20
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Tavern property situate at the west end of Huntingdon, on lot No. 215 in plan of said town, together with the dwelling house and other building on said lot are for sale. For particulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. Scott & Brown at Huntingdon.

If not sold at private sale previous to *Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of March*, it will on that day, be exposed to sale by public outcry at Huntingdon.

THO. M. CONPROPST.

Feb. 22, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!
HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,
No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.

M. B. DYOTT'S
EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.

MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860–3m.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS.

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER on an ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, *1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.*
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buck

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Scissorings.

INJURIES are seldom forgotten—benefits seldom remembered.

AN old lady being asked to subscribe to a newspaper, declined, on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it.

GOOD manners is the art of making those around us easy. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in the company.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1784, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That no member of the Legislature will be allowed to come to the House barefooted, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

"PA," said a little fellow the other day, "wasn't Job an Editor?"

"Why, Sammy?"

"Because the Bible informs us that he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

"I say, boy, stop that ox!" "I haven't got no stopper, Sir." "Well, head him then!" "He's already headed, Sir." "Confound your impertinence! turn him!" "He's right side out already, Sir." "Speak to him you rascal, you!" "Good morning, Mr. Ox!"

A FEMALE correspondent of a St. Louis paper speaks of a sight she saw lately that made her smack her lips. It seems a pity that the ladies in that city have to smack their own lips. In this latitude, the men are always ready to save them that trouble.

"NEOW what d'you wish, Sally?" demanded Jonathan with a tender grin of expectation. "I wish I was handsome," replied the fair damsel, "handsome as Queen Victory." "Jerusalem! what a wish!" replied Jonathan, "when you're handsum 'nuff neow.—But I'll tell yer what I wished, Sally; I wished you were locked up in my arms, and *the key was lost!*"

"PAT, you fool, why do you steal after that rabbit in that manner, when your gun has no lock on it! Hush! ye spalpeen—be jabers, now, the rabbit don't know that!

IKE came home from school very much agitated because he could not understand the principles of Allegation, laid down in Greenleaf.

"There, dear," said Mrs. Partington, "don't fret about it; you must tell the teacher that you ain't no alligator, and I know he'll relinquish you."

A SPEAKER in a meeting, not long since, enlarging upon the rascality of the devil, hit off the following pithy words: "I tell you that the devil is an old liar; for when I was about getting religion, he told me that if I did get religion, I could not go into gay company, and lie or cheat, or any such thing, *but I have found him out to be a great liar!*"

"WHAT makes all these apothecary shops have stone floors?" said Billy to Sam as they stood at the counter. "Don't you know, Bill? It's so that if a feller drops his bottle, he'll be sure to break it."

SAID a man to a little strutting Cornhill with a cigar, before breakfast.

"My boy you would look better with bread and butter in your mouth than a cigar."

"I know it," said the urchin, "but it would not be half so glorious."

A GIRL sitting in a fellow's lap with her arms around his neck, and looking at the fire works, on the evening of the fourth of July, asked him if she was not heavy. He replied, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

THE other day a yankee gave a beggar woman a couple of cents. "Two cents!" exclaimed she, "take them back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents." "My dear madam," said the polite doner, "I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person."

LEARNING it is said, may be an instrument of fraud; so may bread, if discharged from the mouth of a cannon, be an instrument of death.

HUMBOLT said ten years ago:—"Governments, religion, property, books, are nothing but the scaffolding to educate a man. Earth holds up to her Master no fruit but the finished man." Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man.

As we were walking along the street the other day, we noticed a crowd of urchins standing around a boy who was sucking a piece of candy. "I say, Bill," said one of them, "give me that candy, and I'll make it come out of my ears like Blitz did last night at the theatre."

Second youth shells over the candy.

First youth very deliberately eats the candy, (second youth watching the little fellow's ears,) and after drawing himself into every conceivable shape, he said: "If I haint forgot the rest, you may have my shirt for a dish rag!"

CONSCIENCE is God's spy in the bosom, and as a scribe, a register, sits in the closet of our hearts, with pen in hand, and makes a memorandum of all our secret ways and secret crimes, which are above the cognizance of man.

"WHERE did you get that hat, Jonny?"

"Borrowed it."

"Borrowed it?"

"Yaas, borrowed it of a fellow fast asleep in the Park. Pete Myers borrowed his coat, Pat Garney his boots, and Jack Smith his pants. I borrowed his hat. Do you think I'd steal. No! I scorn the action."

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 21 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—The Harpers Ferry excitement is over. Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
FOR 1859-60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-5½m.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases. French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859-1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by

A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859-6m.

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beavertecns, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpecas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call at Roman's Clothing Store for your Clothing.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored.) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GOOD NEWS!
WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott.
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

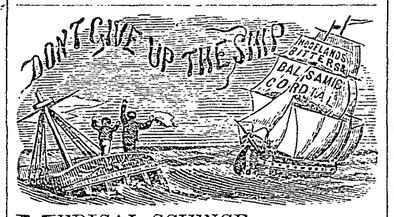
Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE. The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859-1y.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE, Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist, Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!! The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CALF-SKINS AND LININGS,

LASTS AND FINDINGS.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Has just opened his new stock of BOOTS and SHOES for men, women, boys, misses and children. All kinds of styles for Ladies can be found at his store, and the men will not find fault with his stock for their wear.

His old customers and the public generally, will please call and examine his extensive stock.

His stock of Calf-skins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW BOOKS! FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and